

BERWICKSHIRE MILITIA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Lieutenancy of the County of Berwick, held at Greenlaw, upon the 14th day of June 1798; the following persons were drawn in the Second Ballot, to serve in the Militia, for the Parishes underwritten, viz.

DUNSE.

John Johnston, carter, Dunse
James Reddin, carter, Peebles
Thomas Morton, shoemaker, Dunse
David Aiken, joiner, Dunse
William Henderson, millwright, Dunse Mill
James Cockburn, servant, at Oxenden
John Bertram, shepherd, Kildelphingh
LANGTON.

Henry Lantham, carter, Backnail
William Short, servant at Wellridge
LONGFORMACUS & CRANSHAW.

David Trotter, servant at White Chatter
Henry Ker, servant in Bawburgh
ABBEY.

James Dods, chapman, Abbey
James Robertson, joiner, Preston
Alexander Haulty, labourer, Marygold
COLDINGHAM.

James Martin, mason, West Rellon
David Nisbet, weaver, West Rellon
James Watson, shoemaker, Coldingham
James Pae, husbandman, Northfield
Robert Ellis, tailor, Wantonwall
William Gray, husbandman, Dowlace
AYTOUN.

William Clunfield, husbandman, Littledean
George Luke, husbandman, Fairneigh
James Robertson, wright, Prendergast
Andrew Trotter, husbandman, Hemington
COCKBURNPATRICK.

James Aitchison, merchant, Cockburn's Path
Matthew Grieve, husbandman, Old Cambus
George Henry, smith in Fallowfield
EYMOUTH.

John Gillis, merchant in Eymouth
WHITSON & LADYKIRK.

John Young, joiner, Upsettlington
David Hume, smith in Wellfairs
George Fleming, mason, Upsettlington
EDROM.

John Craig, joiner, Kellotown
Adam Haulty, bynd, Mungo's Walls
George Seel, joiner, Edrom
John Purves, papermaker, Froothouse
HUTTON.

Andrew Kasten, weaver, Paxton
Adam Edgar, carter, Crutrig
John Johnston, carter, Paxton
SWINTON.

James Bookieles, weaver, Swinton
Alexander Thomson, tenant's son, Mountfair
COLDSTREAM.

James Purves, millwright, Coldstream
David Stirling, carter, Coldstream
James Goutly, barber, Coldstream
John Howlison, joiner in Coldstream
David Deans, labourer, Skaitheam
David Reid, nailer in Coldstream
CHIRNSIDE.

George Paisley, weaver, Chirnside
James White, labourer, Chirnside
Richard Craig, weaver, Chirnside
MORRINGTON & FOULDEN.

William Sligh, tenant's son, Deans
Robert Scott, carter, Morington Mains
LAUDER.

John Fairbairn, labourer, Lauder
James Turner, labourer, Tolshills
James Robertson, shepherd, Earfuleugh
William Swanton, labourer, Arnfelton
CHANNELKIRK.

David Scott, shoemaker, Uglton
Thomas Stirling, servant, Hardthie
WESTRUTHER.

John Fife, labourer, Westruther
James Stevenson, labourer, Fife
GREENLAW.

James France, wright in Angerlaw
William Grieve, residenter, Greenlaw
William Young, mason, Greenlaw
EARLSTOWN.

John Peacock, weaver, Earlstown
William Young, jun. wright, Earlstown
Andrew Bartleman, weaver, Earlstown
Francis Brown, jun. labourer, Marchfield
Thomas Dickson, baker, Earlstown
MERTOWN.

William Wallace, ploughman, Dryburgh
Joseph Middlemas, gardener, Dryburgh
LEGERWOOD & NENTHORN.

William Hermiton, labourer, Bridgehaugh
Walter Rae, joiner, Legerwood
GORDON.

John Waddie, tenant's son, Gordon
Robert Wilson, carter, East Gordon
ECCLES.

Christopher Ker, carter, Thornyfield
William Alexander, labourer, Purvelodge
Robert Balejny, servant, Langrig
Cockburn Common, gardener, Belchetter
FOGO.

William Baron, servant at Fogomill
POLWARTH.

James Lyle, servant at Marchmont house
And the said persons are desired to appear and attend the Lieutenancy and his Deputies, and the Justices of Peace, at Dunse, upon Wednesday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock noon, then and there to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and be enrolled to serve in the Militia of this County, in terms of the acts of Parliament thereunto; or otherwise, place and date before the Justices of Peace, and make the oath, and be enrolled to serve as Substitutes as aforesaid; and failing thereof, to suffer the pains and penalties imposed by the said acts.

(Signed) HOME, Lieutenant.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

A Some of those injured by ROBERT ALLAN and JOHN & JOHN LEARMONTH, & Co. from serving in the Militia, and upon whom the Second Ballot has fallen, may now wish to serve, a handsome BOUNTY will be given by the different Agents, to whom application may be made. Substitutes will be taken by the different Agents, as formerly advertised.

As a considerable number are engaged, they will be forwarded to the different counties in due time.

FARM

IN THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

TO BE LET for Nineteen Years, and entered to at Martineau's next.

THE FARM OF SAUCHENSIDE, in the parish of Cranston, consisting of about 100 acres Scots measure, all sown and inclosed.

It is pleasantly situated, about nine miles from Edinburgh, and only three from Dalkeith, one of the best markets in Scotland. The great high road from thence to Kelso runs through the farm.

There is a Lime Quarry in the immediate neighbourhood, which the tenant will have a servitude; and coal is wrought on the lands.

Apply to James Walker, W.S. George Street, Edinburgh.

CITY MILITIA.

THE following Persons, drawn by Ballot, as part of the quota for the CITY MILITIA, having failed to attend, or find substitutes, although due notice in writing had been given to them to appear in the New Church on Friday the 15th current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, viz.

- 1 William Caddell, junior, student of law, Prince's Street.
- 2 William Gommerville, haberdasher, west end of Rose Street.
- 3 Peter M'Hutchison, coachman, with Mr Gordon, Prince's Street.
- 4 Robert Huir, journeyman baker, foot of the West Bow.
- 5 Thomas Goddard, merchant's clerk, lodges with Mr Murray, Parliament Close.
- 6 John Mann, gunsmith with Innes and Wallace.
- 7 William Henderson, fadler, Flesh Market Close.
- 8 John Black, position with Mr Campbell, St Andrew's Square.
- 9 James ———, livery servant to Mr Cunningham of Benterkine.
- 10 Peter Bookieles, blockmaker at John Dryden's, blockmaker, Timber Buft, Leith.
- 11 John Bryce, journeyman cooper, Leith.
- 12 Gordon Watt, journeyman baker, at Alexander Cleg-horn's baker, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.
- 13 Robert Mitchell, servant to D. Clegghorn, King's Stables.

They are therefore again required to attend an adjourned meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the city and district adjoined thereto, at the New Church Aile, on Thursday next, the 17th current, at ten o'clock forenoon, to take the oath of allegiance, and to faithfully serve in the Militia, within that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, for the defence of the same, during the present war, when called upon by his Majesty to do so, and for the space of one calendar month after the end thereof, and to be enrolled as Militiamen, or produce Substitutes, able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Deputy Lieutenants; and in default shall suffer the pains and penalties, as by the act is directed.

And this further notice is given, that the Deputy Lieutenants will then and there proceed to Ballot from the Lists amended, for such as have been found unfit, or unqualified for service, JAMES JACKSON, Prefex. JAMES LAING, Clerk.

STIRLINGSHIRE MILITIA.

A LIST of Persons drawn at the Second Ballot for STIRLINGSHIRE, in the District or Subdivision Meetings, on the 14th June 1798, who were either absent, or did not produce substitutes; and who were ordered to attend an Adjourned District Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the County; to be held at the Town-house of Stirling, on Wednesday the 20th of June current, at ten forenoon, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and be enrolled as Militiamen, or produce substitutes, in terms of, and under the penalties of the Act.

MURRAYSHIRE PARISH.

James Inglis, servant, Minnol
Robert Taylor, servant, Maddinton
John Hog, labourer, Dykenveck
James Bunny, son to John Bunny, tenant, Keshmair
POI MONT.

Robert Williamson, weaver
Edward Ferguson, wright
John Douglas, labourer, Ridding
Alexander Murray, servant to John Russell
James Bell, smith
FALKIRK.

Isaac Wyper, collier, Falkirk
Thomas Montgomery, carter there
Robert Walker, merchant there
John Scott, farmer, Seabega
Alexander Book, gardener, Falkirk
Robert Babberton, baker there
John Jamieson, weaver there
James Warden, wright there
William Deano, residenter there
James Schaw, forgeron there
Robert Williamson, residenter, Burnside
Thomas Gibbison, alias Gibson, farmer, Falkirk
John Miller, copperfurnish, Falkirk
AIRTH.

James M'Nee, servant, Halls of Airth
Thomas Johnston, servant, Longdyke
James Baad, farmer, Dunmore
William Malon, servant, Powfoulie
James Towers, farmer, Longdyke
Archibald Dobbie, servant, Belidylke
BOTHKENNAH.

Andrew Kater, farmer, Spout
LARBERT.

James Potter, puriner
John M'Keith, moolder
Robert Neilson, gason
Patrick Burn, shoemaker
Robert Adam, moolder
George Wauch, moolder
DUNNIPACE.

William M'Farlane, carter to John M'Lachlan, farmer, Herberthill Mill
DENNY.

John M'Renlay, miner, Cuthrankine
James Marshall, servant to John Gentles, of Catcleugh
John Philip, brewer in Denny
James Fleming, carter, Shielyards
John Muirhead, mason, Whitehill
KILSYTH.

James Patrick, weaver, Kilsyth
David Shaw, weaver, Kilsyth
Matthew Stevenson, weaver there
Matthew Finlay, weaver there
Robert Grieve, miner, Banton
William Miller, miner, Banton
Henry Marshall, weaver, Kilsyth
Robert Lang, farmer, Inchferi
William Donaldson, weaver, Kilsyth
William Morrison, weaver there
CAMPSIE.

John Galloway, labourer, Newcraig
David Muir, weaver, Birdstone
William Smith, weaver, Newton
John Anderson, weaver, Balquharrage
William Graham, weaver, Clachan
BALDERNOCK.

Thomas Winning jun. Balmore
Francis Muir, servant, Larkhill
FINTRY.

Archibald M'Niven, servant to Mr Mitchell, Finty
John Douglas, at Culcreuch Cottonmill
BALFRON.

Duncan M'Laren, tailor, Balfron
Thomas Mudie, clock and watchmaker there
DYMEN.

James Filler, labourer, Dymen
Moses Risk, son to James Risk in Cathlie
BUCHANAN.

Robert M'Lean, shoemaker, Ringsher
Alexander Thomson, gardener, Buchanan
KIPPEN.

Alexander M'Laude, waver in Armlinlay
GARGUNNOCK.

Robert King, servant to John Forrester, Netherkerse
ST. NINIAN.

John Richardson, Bannockburn Colliery
John Kerr, Bannockburn Colliery
William Gouway, servant, Throok or Bandeth
John Jamieson, son to John Jamieson, weaver, Cambus-
Hugh Richardson, carter, Bannockburn
James or ——— Walker, weaver, St Ninians
Peter Clow or Corrie, servant with A. Johnston, Pleau
Archibald Ferguson, weaver, Pleau
James Forsyth, Bannockburn Colliery
Walter Tower, shoemaker, St Ninians

William Kerr, Bannockburn Colliery

ALVA.

William Marshall, residing in Alva
Robert Dempster, labourer, Alva
William M'Farlane, weaver or servant in Alva
TOWN AND PARISH OF STIRLING.

William Paton, brewer with Archibald Ewing
James Robertson, farmer, Spittal
John Henderson, servant to John Robertson, Spittal
John Walker, tailor in Stirling
John M'Nee, shopkeeper there
By Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

THO. WINGATE, Clerk of G. M.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

Are this Day Published by G. CANTON, London, and PETER, HILL, EDINBURGH.

THE LIFE OF EDMUND BURKE,

Comprehending an impartial account of his Literary and Political Efforts, and a sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents (with a striking likeness of Mr Burke), by Robert Bisset, L. L. D. in one large vol. 8vo, price 6s. boards.

1. The History of the Reigns of PETER III. and CATHARINE II. of RUSSIA, vol. 11th, with an elegant Print of Peter III. 8vo, price 6s. boards.

2. A Complete View of the CHINESE EMPIRE, containing a Geographical Description of that Country, a Dissertation on its Antiquity, and a genuine and copious Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, with a Print of Kien Long, Emperor of China, 8vo, price 7s. boards.

3. THE DEATH OF ABEL, elegantly printed on superfine paper, royal octavo, with beautiful plates, 16s.

4. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, most beautiful type and paper, royal 8vo, with very fine engravings, price 19s.

5. BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with the Life of the Author—a Key to the Allegory, and a critique on its beauties, royal octavo, most elegant paper, type, and engravings, price 19s.

6. The same Book, 3 Nos. 8vo, fine plates, 12s.

7. ICONOGRAPHIA SCOTICA, or Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, engraved from the most authentic paintings, &c. with short Biographical Notices, by John Pinkerton, F. S. A. Perth, royal 4to, price 1.5s. 3s.

8. The same Book, small paper, L. 1. 1s.

9. The FREE MASON'S MAGAZINE, or General and Complete Library, 9 vols. 8vo, with many beautiful plates, price 1.4s.

10. The SPECIATOR, with Illustrative Notes, to which are prefixed Lives of the Authors, by Robert Bisset, a new edition, in 8 vols. 8vo, price 1.2s. 8s.

11. The Trial of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. complete, 2 vols. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

12. LECTURES on EDUCATION, for promoting Reasonable and humane Improvements in the Discipline of Youth, by the Rev. D. Williams, 2 vols. 8vo, price L. 1. 5s.

13. MACKLIN'S WORKS, viz. The Man of the World, and Love a la Mode, finely printed, 4to, with a most striking likeness of the Author, price L. 1. 1s.

14. MORAL TALES in Verse, founded on real events, by Thomas Hull, of Covent-Garden Theatre, 2 vols. 7s.

15. BELL'S PANTHEON, 2 vols. 4to, with one hundred elegant Plates, price L. 2s. 2s.

16. THE NEW THEATRICAL DICTIONARY, 18mo, 3s.

17. The History of Sir WILLIAM HARRINGTON, 4 vols. 12mo, a new edition, price 1.4s.

18. Memoirs of KING CHARLES the FIRST, and the Loyalty who suffered in his cause, price 9s. 6d.

19. Memoirs of the COUNTESS OF DERBY, with a beautiful Head, 4to, 7s.

20. Sentimental TABLETS of the GOOD PAMPHILE, translated from the French, 12mo, 2s. 6d.

21. A LETTER to the PRINCE OF WALES, on the present State of Ireland.

22. A Treatise on the Theory and Practical System of MUSIC, 12.

23. Memoirs of RICHARD PARKER, the Musician, 1s.

24. THE WARNING VOICE, a poem, 4to, 2s.

25. POEMS written by SHAKESPEARE, with fine plates, and his Life prefixed, 3s. 6d.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

Exempt from the Auction Duty, agreeable to act of Parliament.

JOHN WHITFIELD & CO.

Will put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses, New Rents, St Martin's Le Grand, London, on Thursday the 12th July, Large and valuable assortment of British Manufactured

A PIECE GOODS. Further particulars and catalogues of which will be given in due time.

J. W. and Co. beg to inform the Manufacturers, that such Goods as are intended for the above sale must be delivered to them by the first week in July.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

Begins Drawing on Tuesday the 24th July.

THE TICKETS, in HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTEENTHS, are now selling, in great variety of numbers, and on the lowest terms.

The Money for the Prizes paid on demand, by HORNSBY AND CO. STOCK-BROKERS.

At their old established State Lottery Office, (licensed pursuant to act of Parliament), No. 26. Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London.—ALSO AT

McIL, TREWMAN and SON'S, Exeter; And at Mr THOMAS BILLYN'S, Liverpool.

No. 23,346, a Prize of L. 20,000.

In the last English State Lottery, was sold by Messrs Hornsby and Co. in One Quarter, One Eighth, and Ten Sixteenths.

Orders, accompanied with good bills, payable at fig. or of a short date, will be punctually attended to.—And country correspondents are requested not to send money in their letters, but to procure of the Postmaster orders on London.

Letters (post-paid) duly answered, and Schemes gratis.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, with the words "State Lottery Stamp Office."

Bank, India, and South-Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by commission.

TO THE NEAREST OF KIN.

IF MARY SMITH, daughter of JOHN SMITH, who originally came from the county of Aberdeen, and for many years resided in Greenock, under the quality of a stocking-merchant, and about ten or more years ago, returned to his native country—if the said Mary Smith be in life, the will her of something to her advantage, by applying to John Buchanan, or Archibald M'Gowan, merchant in Greenock; and if her deceased brother, Robert Smith, hath left any issue, or representative, they will, in like manner, hear of something to their advantage, by applying as above.

N. B. If Mary Smith makes no application for twelve months yet to come, she will lose her interest, it being then otherwise to be disposed of.

Greenock, 14th June 1798.

RUM FOR SALE

By public roup on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, within the Tontine Sample Room, Glasgow.

SEVENTY PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, which lie in the Bonded Warehouse (14 puncheons of which are old spirits) all imported in the ship Elizabeth, in January last.

The Rum is good in quality, and in general strong.—To be set up in small lots from two to five puncheons as purchasers may incline—samples will be shown at the place of sale.

Greenock, 11th June, 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Union Shipping Co's Armed Snacks, LEITH PACKET.

WILLIAM SCOTT Master, AND

ROXBURGH PACKET.

THOMAS TAYLOR Master.

Will take in goods, the Leith Packet, till Thursday morning at seven o'clock, when she will sail; and the Roxburgh till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

Union Shipping Company's Office, LEITH, 18th June, 1798.

SUMMER LODGINGS.

TO be LET Furnished, a Dining Room, Bed Room, and Bath Closet, light and airy, in a delightful situation, about one mile and a half west of Edinburgh. They will be let either together or separately. Apply at the Printing-Office.

LIVERY LACE, FRINGE, AND FANCE

MANUFACTURE. JAMES THOMSON and COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, they continue to manufacture every article in these branches, which they hope will be found equal to the best done in England.

Gentlemen, Army Families, and others, will find a ready supply of Livery Lace, and Cord Trimmings—White and Part-coloured Fringes for wings and caps. To their attention they would particularly recommend a new and elegant

IMITATION OF FEATHERS AND BEAR SKIN IN WORSTED.

which are far more durable than those hitherto in use, have an equally good effect, and are not half the expense.

THE LADIES are most respectfully requested to inspect their very elegant assortment of SUMMER WEAVERS, including a beautiful variety of Shades, fitted for the most delicate work, on canvas, and Bell Falls of most beautiful variety.

Clothes and Gown Heads, Fags, Tails, Bell Poles, &c. done with elegance and expedition.

Cotton Cylinders for Patent Lamps, equally cheap and good as those from England.

Lace Manufactory, Mill, Netherbow, Edinburgh.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

The Edinburgh Glasgow Company's Armed Brig

PHOENIX.

Commander Nathaniel Master, Is now lying at Down's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Alva, and places adjacent, and will positively sail in a few days, with or without convoy.

The Phoenix is a fine stout vessel, an excellent sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be found on change, at change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Berwick Old Shipping Co's Snack, CERES PACKET.

THOMAS BAUER Master.

Will take in goods till Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, when she will sail.

W. ORINLY, Agent.

Leith, Saturday, June 16, 1798.

FOR BOSTON, OR WISCASSET.

As Freight may offer, THE SHIP RANGER, Captain HOSCO.

To sail by the 25th of June.

The Ranger is only twelve months old, sails fast, and excellent accommodation for cabin and stowage passengers.

Apply to Peter & Macmillan, Glasgow, or Robert Rutherford merchant, Nether Bow, Edinburgh.

SLOOP FOR SALE.

To be peremptorily sold by public auction, in the Ship Office, Shore of Leith, on Thursday 21st inst. at 11 o'clock.

THE good SLOOP ISABELLA, with all her materials, built last year at Durness, under the inspection of the late Provost Campbell, burden, per register, 46 tons, and will carry about 60 tons.

The sloop and inventory may be seen by applying to Captain Galloway on board the vessel lying at the Sand Port. Leith, June 19.

FARMS IN THE MERSE.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday 1799, on lease for nineteen years.

THE Farm of SIMPKIN, containing 350 English acres or thereby, of fine arable land, all inclosed, with thriving thorn hedges, as presently possessed by Mr Peter Johnston.

AND, The Farm of BUTTERLAW, or Simprim Westlains, containing 300 English acres, or thereby, of fine arable land, also well inclosed with thriving thorn fences, as presently possessed by Mr William Dickson.

These farms are agreeably situated in the united parishes of Swinton and Simprim, in the county of Berwick, seven miles south from Dunfermline, about eleven miles from Berwick and Kelso, and at a moderate distance from coal and lime. They are well known in the county to be of excellent soil, and to produce great crops of both corn and grass.

An incoming tenant will enter to one half of these farms in grass, and one-fifth of the land in tillage, as a fallow break, with the whole dung and straw in steelbow.

Andrew Cairn, hedges upon the estate, residing at Simprim, will show the grounds; and offers, in writing, betwixt the 1st of August next, addressed to Captain Patrick Murray of Simprim, to the care of Messrs James Dundas and Hugh Robertson, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Douglas Ainslie, at Cairnbank, near Dunfermline, (in whole hands the conditions of the leases may be seen) will be attended to, and such as are not accepted concealed, if required. Not to be repeated.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitunday and Martinmas 1799.

THE Farm of LITTLESWINTON, as presently possessed by Mr James Thomson, containing 733 English acres, or thereby. The greatest part of which is rich arable land, and all inclosed with thriving thorn fences.

This farm, upon which there is a most excellent house, is pleasantly situated in the parish of Swinton; in that part of Berwickshire, called the Merse, six miles south from Dunfermline, about half-way between Berwick and Kelso, and at a moderate distance from Coal and Lime.

Andrew Blair, hedges upon the estate, residing at Kersfield, will show the lands, and offers, in writing, betwixt the 1st of August next, addressed to Douglas Ainslie at Cairnbank, near Dunfermline, (in whole hands the conditions of the leases may be seen) will be attended to, and such as are not accepted concealed, if required. Not to be repeated.

AN EXTENSIVE FARM IN MID LOTHIAN.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

JUNE 14.

WHITEHALL, June 14, 1798.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Lord.

Dublin-Castle, June 10, 1798.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that yesterday evening a very large body of the Wexford rebels was driven back with great loss, from their attack upon Major-General Needham's post at Arklow.

The enclosed extracts from the Major-General's letter to Lieutenant-General Lake, will furnish your Grace with details of this important advantage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Portland, &c.

CAMDEN.

Arklow, June 10, 1798.

Half past Five A.M.

ABOUT three o'clock P.M. yesterday, the rebel army presented itself at my outpost in very great numbers.

They approached from Coolgrexny road, and along the sand hills on the shore in two immense columns, while the whole of the intermediate space embracing my entire front was crowded by a rabble, armed with pikes and fire-arms, and bearing down on me without any regular order. The position I had chosen was a very strong one in front of the barracks. As soon as the enemy approached within a short distance, we opened a heavy fire of grape, which did as much execution as from the nature of the ground and the strong fences of which they possessed themselves could have been expected. This continued incessantly from six until half past eight o'clock, when the enemy desisted from their attack, and fled in disorder on every side. The numbers killed have not been ascertained. Our loss is inconsiderable, and no officer is wounded. A principal leader is among the slain.

Colonel Sir W. W. Wyse, with some of the 4th dragoon guards and 5th dragoons, and part of his own regiment, and the yeomanry, charged the rebels most gallantly, and routed a strong column of them attempting to gain the town by the beach. Colonel Maxwell offered his services to burn some houses in the front, near the end of the action, and effected it most handsomely and without loss. Colonel Skeirrot, of the Durham fencibles, on whom the brunt of the action fell, acted in the most spirited and determined manner, as did also Colonel O'Hara, who commanded the Antrim, and covered the road on my right. The coolness and good conduct of Colonel Cope, of the Armagh, does him infinite credit; and it is with the most real satisfaction I add, that the zeal and spirited conduct of the yeomanry corps, were every thing I could wish.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwood, of the late 33d, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cleghorn, of the Meath, who did me the honour to serve with me upon this occasion, I am indebted for the most essential services, and I am happy thus to acknowledge my obligations to them both, and of the spirited exertions of Mr. Whaley I cannot speak too highly.

I must, in justice to my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Moore, of the 4th dragoon guards, and Major of Brigade Captain Needham, of 9th dragoons, mention their great services. To the activity and information of the former I am much indebted, and he will detail to you all the other particulars. FRANCIS NEEDHAM, Lieutenant-General Lake, &c.

[This Gazette also contains a dispatch from Major-General Nugent relative to the defeat and dispersion of the rebels in the county of Antrim—the official account of which appeared in our sheet.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 13.

NEWSPAPERS.

On the question for the third reading of the newspaper bill,

Mr. JERVIS opposed it. It was a curious fact to know that a century had elapsed, since any thing had been applied by way of regulation to the press. Gentlemen would recollect the Star Chamber, and the subsequent regulations. These regulations had continued through the detestable reigns of Charles the Second and James, till the year 1694. He had understood, when the bill had been opened to the House, it had been stated to be a mere regulation. What did it go to? It augmented the facilities of prosecution; and whatever did that was, if not the commencement of a system, at least something more than a mere regulation.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that he had had frequent occasions to state the grounds upon which the bill had been introduced. It was to restore to the country the liberty of the press, against this non-responsible licentiousness, if he might use the term. He denied that the bill trench upon the liberty of the press, which was, that any man might publish what he pleased, being responsible for what he did publish. The object of the bill was, that the press should not be in the hands of the dregs of the people.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, a good Government had nothing to apprehend from the liberty of the press; but a bad Government, aiming at tyranny, would never believe the press to be under proper control, till it might commit what it pleased, without reproach, and do every thing it chose, without hearing of it. Such a Government was always most loud against the press. He should be glad to know, if a Prince should be tyrannically disposed, and be supported by profligate Ministers, and a corrupt Parliament, what he would devise but an open attack upon the liberties of the people, unless he made an attack upon the freedom of the press. That great man, to whom it was the fate of the present Minister to form a marked and eternal contrast, that great man, Lord Chatham, great he would call him, for he revered his virtues, had left his opinion upon record. When urged by the sycophants in power, to repress that licentiousness which was often exercised against himself; he said, "No—the press, like the air, is a chartered libertine." His son had different ideas. For his own part, he regarded this as a revolution, which the Ministers had nearly effected. The seeds had been sown as early as the accession of the present King, and the effects of it Lord Chatham had wisely foreseen and boldly forewarned; that ministerial artifices blinded the country then as successfully as they had done now; and the end would be a German Military Government. The bill in question was a more dangerous one, because, on its first trait, it did not present itself to create alarm. A bold, open attack might,

harm even and supine as the people were, have roused the spirit of the country. But the present one sapped and undermined, and not wearing the garb of violence, was, like the silent lapse of time, more sure and certain in its effect. It was always the way with the present Minister to act more warily, and he never proceeded to another link in the chain, till he had riveted the former one upon us. It then became the duty of the House to watch the liberty of the press, with as much care as a mistress; to let not the air of heaven visit her face too roughly, to be rather blind to her imperfections, to exaggerate her beauties, but above all to suffer no attack upon her person. Firmly therefore relying upon the spirit of his forefathers, he was content to guide his conduct by their judgment, and therefore he was against the bill brought forward by the Attorney General for the Crown; for if ever there was a time when Government must be more desirous to keep their conduct from the public eye, this was the time.

Mr. RYDER said, he was not surprised that every thing done by Government and the House to secure the liberties of the country, should be considered by the Hon. Baronet, with such sentiments as he possessed, as only a deliberate attack on them; but he hoped the House would not be misled. Was there any thing in the bill to make that criminal which was not so before? Did it vary the definition of a libel or the manner of trying it? If there was any accusation less founded than another, it was this alleged against an administration which had supported the bill that had been alluded to on the opposite side of the House.

Mr. SHERIDAN observed, if the bill made nothing criminal but what was so before, it would be useless. There was in this bill a strange clause, about copying from foreign newspapers, articles tending to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. Was it meant by this clause to do away the effect of Mr. Fox's libel bill, by which the criminal intent in publishing a libel was to be convicted on this clause, who copied from a French newspaper without any design of doing so maliciously.

Mr. ROBERT THORNTON said, the mischief arising from false and malicious publications in newspapers were highly to be deplored. He had no doubt but many of the rebels had paid the forfeit of their lives in consequence of the effect of such public misrepresentation. He seldom addressed the House; but the present times were such as would make even stones speak. The bill meant only to discover with more facility the publishers of malicious libels; and therefore it had his warm support.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. SHERIDAN persisted in his objections to the clause respecting the copying from foreign papers. He thought they were inconsistent with each other, and would bear peculiarly hard on proprietors of country newspapers.

Mr. Sheridan then moved to adjourn the debate.

The House divided.

Against the adjournment 44—For it 9—Majority 35.

The bill was then passed, and ordered to be carried to the Lords.

JUNE 14.

The report of the resolutions of the Committee of Supply, for granting the sum of one million as a vote of credit to his Majesty, was brought up and agreed to.

Lord KEITH presented a petition from the freeholders, inhabitants, &c. of the county of Stirling, the object of which was, to pray that an equal and direct tax might be laid upon every kind of property. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ROSE moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to-morrow, to take into consideration the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, paper, and certificates for wearing hair powder.—Agreed to.

The Assize Administration bill was read the third time and passed.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Twopenny Scots bill being read,

Mr. DUNDAS moved for the insertion of a clause, according to which a substitution for the duty might be provided at any time during the period of thirty-eight years, for which the present bill was to continue in force.

The clause was agreed to, and the bill read a third time, and passed.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. BAKER, with an intention to exclude strangers from the House during the debate which was about to take place on the present state of Ireland, moved that the standing orders of the House be read; which being done strangers were ordered to withdraw.

Mr. ASHUR said, he hoped it would be considered, that if any person should presume to publish an account of what might pass, or what might be supposed to have passed, on the subject of discussion this day, he should be proceeded against as guilty of a high misdemeanour, and a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and be punished accordingly.

[Under these circumstances, we feel compelled to notice merely the object and the result of this most interesting debate.]

Mr. SHERIDAN, after a long speech, concluded with moving for a Committee of inquiry, to examine into the causes of the present rebellion in Ireland.

This motion of Mr. Sheridan was strongly supported by Lord George Cavendish, Mr. W. Smith, Generals Tarleton and Fitzpatrick, Mr. Nicholls, and Mr. Tierney.

It was opposed by Mr. Dundas, Lord Hawkebury, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Windham.

The House divided on Mr. Sheridan's motion for a Committee of inquiry—

Ayes, 43—Noes, 159.

Mr. SHERIDAN then moved the following address to his Majesty, for the purpose of having it recorded on the journals of the House:—

"That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to submit our opinion to his Majesty, that the deplorable state of Ireland calls for an immediate and total change of councils and measures in that kingdom: That if the system of coercion, enforced in the manner it has been, should succeed to the full extent of the most sanguine expectations of those who have advised it, the conquest of a desert is all that can be obtained by it; and that Ireland, so reduced, and so defoliated, can no way be preserved but by a continued waste of the wealth and strength of Great Britain, for which no other return from that country can be rationally expected but implacable hatred, waiting for revenge: That if these mea-

sures fail, the possibility of which no wise Government would leave out of its calculation, Ireland will not merely be lost, but may become an accession to the power of France; and England be exposed to the issue of a contest, on English ground, not for acquisition or dominion, but probably for existence.

"We should fail in the duty we have undertaken, if we did not, at the same time, express to your Majesty, our absolute conviction, that no change of system in Ireland would be effectual to its purposes, without a removal of those persons whose councils have produced the present calamities, and who cannot in reason be considered as capable of correcting their own errors, or of attempting it with sincerity, and whose past conduct, both in practice and profession, renders it impossible for them, even were they to act on a sincere conviction of past error, to raise an expectation in Ireland of such a Government, on temperate principles, as might dispose the people to submit to the regular and indispensable restraints of justice, administered according to law, or even to accept of concessions without distrust, or of benefits with gratitude.

"Nothing, in our opinion, but a total change of men as well as measures, can prevent the otherwise certain alienation, and more than possible separation of that country from Great Britain."

The question being put on the Address, it was negatived without a division.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

London.

JUNE 15.

His Majesty, we are informed, will on Thursday go in state to the House of Peers, to close the present session of Parliament.

We have already announced that the Marquis Cornwallis had been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of Earl Camden. The most Noble Marquis goes out with full powers to conciliate or coerce as circumstances may require, and for this end he is also appointed Captain-General of the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship sets out on Saturday next, and is to be accompanied by Mr. Pelham as his secretary. It is said that General Ross, who was with the Marquis in India, will accompany him, as will also Captain Parish, Captain Raymond, and his nephew Ensign Cornwallis. Lord Brome does not accompany his father.

Major General Ross arrived in town on Wednesday, from his military command in the eastern district, in order to attend Marquis Cornwallis, who sets off with his military staff, and other suite, to-morrow for Ireland.

Late last night Mr. Marian, an Irish messenger, was dispatched to Ireland with letters of recall to Earl Camden.

Lord Camden is to be President of the Council in the room of the Earl of Chatham, who is to be appointed Lord Stewart of the Household, in the room of the Duke of Dorset.

Earl Camden has enjoyed his viceroyship beyond the usual term of three years.

Sir William Howe is mentioned as successor to the Marquis Cornwallis in the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, and General Vernon as Governor of the Tower, during the absence of his Lordship.

Mr. Pitt came to town yesterday, in company with Mr. Canning, from Holwood, much better in health, but did not attend the House of Commons.

Monday, Mr. Agar and his servant, and Messrs. Stewart and Curran, were brought up to the Duke of Portland's office. Mr. Curran, after a short investigation, was discharged, and the others remanded to the care of the messengers. The Hon. Mr. Lawless being indisposed, was not brought up for examination.

Lord Viscount Duncan has resumed his command of the squadron on the North Sea station; but his own division has not yet put to sea, nor have all the ships of which it is composed as yet joined the general rendezvous.

Late last night died, at Greniers Hotel, Lord Errol, who was put under arrest when employed in the expedition against Orléans. His Lordship's death occasions a vacancy in the representation of the Scotch Peers in the House of Lords.

We are well assured that the services which the Duke of Northumberland is now rendering to his country, by embodying, arming, and clothing upwards of 1100 of his tenantry in the North, will cost his Grace an annual sum exceeding 20,000*l*.

Among the strangers excluded the gallery of the House of Commons yesterday, on the debate on Mr. Sheridan's motion, were the Marquis Townshend, the Earls of Carlisle, Westmorland, and Suffolk, and Lord Holland.

Wednesday, Messrs. Perry and Lambert, the proprietor and printer of the Morning Chronicle, were liberated from Newgate, the term for which they were sentenced to confinement by the House of Lords, being expired.

Lady Edward Fitzgerald is permitted to remain in England. She is invited to reside a few months at Goodwood, in Sussex.

The mother of Lady Edward Fitzgerald is now living at Whitechurch, in Hampshire; how, or for what purposes she was obtained by the Duke of Orleans, yet remains a mystery. It has been whispered, that she was the natural daughter of Madame de Genlis, by the Duke; but this is not the case—she was educated by that lady with the Duke's daughters: And it is well known she is the Pamela of *The Tales of the Castle*. Many gentlemen in Whitechurch know the fact of her birth—she has conducted herself at all times with great feminine propriety; and her talents and accomplishments are highly estimated.

Lord E. Fitzgerald, while in Paris, was under the tuition of the outlaw Pain; to whom he acted as interpreter, and far openly in the French Convention, in that character. When he quitted France he gave Pain his coat, who used to wear it with no little pride.

On Wednesday evening, as a division of the Cheshire militia was on their march from Stafford to Wolverhampton, they discovered a small house on fire at the Ford-house; on approaching it, they found the door locked, and five children left therein. They fortunately arrived in time to rescue the children and extinguish the flames, before much damage was done. It appeared that the mother of the children was gone to work in the neighbouring fields.

When the Marquis of Townshend went up to the door of the House of Commons yesterday, he asked, cannot a peer obtain admission?—No, was the answer. Then, said his Lordship, I will disappear.

A Robin's nest, with young ones, was a few days since discovered in the bed-room of Mr. James Vinde, of Horham-common. The parent birds came in and out the room through a very small hole in the window, and had curiously built their nest in the head of a curtain, and probably would have reared their young undisturbed, but for the circumstance of taking down the curtain in order to have it washed.

The Hamburg mail which became due on Wednesday last, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The most important intelligence which it brings is from Leghorn, under date of the 27th ult. An English Squadron is said to have appeared off that port, supposed to be that under the command of Admiral Nelson, which had already taken some prizes.

The Rastadt article is dated on the 1st inst. it contains no official intelligence, but agrees with the former account from that place, in stating the opposition made by the Prussian Minister to the demand of the French Plenipotentiaries in their last note.

Letters from Genoa of the 19th ult. state, that a French convoy of 100 sail, and carrying 12,000 land forces on board, had sailed from that port. Its destination is probably to join the Toulon fleet.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Yesterday morning the arrival of the extra ship Albion, from Bengal, off Stonehithe, was announced at the East India House.—The passengers are, Brevet Captain R. Frazer, Captain Hargrave, of Madras Cavalry, Lieut. John Carruthers, of the Madras Establishment, M. W. Gaugh, late lieutenant of the 33d regiment.

The Albion quitted St. Helena the 16th April, leaving there the following ships.

From CHINA—Glattou—Boddam—Duke of Rutland—Crested.

From BENGAL—Hillsborough—King George—Marquis of Lansdown—Rofe—Lord Thurlow—Houghton.

EXTRA SHIPS—Bellona, from Amboyna.

From CHINA—Duff—Amazon.

From BENGAL—Isabella—Parfait—Walter Boyd—Ariadne.

WALERS—Barbary—William.

The Hare brig left St. Helena on the 25th February, the Hope on the 26th.

The Cornwall whaler arrived there on the 8th of April, and sailed to the Cape on the 12th of April.

BIGGLESWADE—June 12.

In consequence of an advertisement inserted in the daily papers, by which a reward of 400*l*. was offered for the apprehension of a person of the name of Robert Watson, commonly called Doctor Watson—that gentleman was this day apprehended at this place. The circumstances attending the apprehension are rather curious, and appear to betray many symptoms of insanity. He had been taking some refreshment at the Oak (a public-house in this place,) from which he had taken his departure, when a person passing by on horseback, he struck the horse, which occasioned some alteration in the course of which, a person observing him very attentively, exclaimed, "that is the man advertised; it is Dr. Watson;" whereupon he attempted immediately to make his escape, but was pursued by some soldiers, and other persons down a lane leading to Longford Mill; he attempted to destroy himself when overtaken, he was prevented by the person who secured him; he was conveyed before Sir Philip Monoux, who examined him, but he refused saying who and what he was; his person answering the description, he was this morning conveyed to Bedford jail under a strong escort. His reported a pike was found in his pocket. A paper, of which the following is a copy, was found upon him, after he was taken before Sir Philip.

"SIR,
"The writer hereof has been liberally educated; was graduated in the college of Glasgow; is, he presumes, well acquainted with the Greek, Latin, and French languages; is seeking employ as classical teacher in some seminary. His very distressed circumstances in the interim oblige him to address the humane, from whom the smallest gratuity will be most thankfully accepted."
"J. C. WILMOT."

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, June 15.

THE Race Horse, White, from Lisbon to Dublin, has been taken by a privateer, retaken by the Cleopatra frigate, and arrived at Falmouth.

The Amity, Martin, from Liverpool to Riga, has been taken by a privateer, retaken, and brought into Dover.

The Sophia, Yarmouth, Palmer, was captured off the Star in March last, and carried into France.

The Westford, Twing, from Liverpool for North Carolina, has been captured by the Vulture privateer, of Nantes, of guns and 150 men; since retaken by a Jersey privateer, and arrived at that island.

The Catharina Elizabeth, Ketels, (a Dane) is captured, carried into Teneriffe, and condemned there.

The Industry, Simpson, from St. Domingo to London, is at Jeremie.

The Globe, Connell, from Demarara to Liverpool, is taken by a French privateer; the crew arrived at Boudeaux.

The Maria, Boulthard, of Scarborough, is taken and carried into Norway.

The Calypso, Cole, from Sierra Leone, was taken in the bruary last, going down to the Gold Coast, by a French privateer, under Spanish colours.

The Amphion, Linberg, from Udevalla to Teneriffe, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The Mary, Starbuck, from Barcelona to Hamburg, is taken and carried into Carthagen.

The Sally, —, from Africa to Bristol, was taken the 1st May, and sent for St. Sebastian's.

WINDS AT DEAL.
June 12. N. E.—13. S. S. E.—14. N. E.

MAILS.
Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Lisbon, 6.—Hamburg, 1.
Dues—Ireland, 4.—Hamburg, 6.

STOCKS.
BANK STOCK 119 1/2
3 per cent. cons. 49 1/2
4 per cent. 61 1/2
5 per cent. Ann. 61 1/2

INDIA STOCK 124 1/2
Long Ann. 124 1/2
Short 124 1/2
Omnia 124 1/2

This day (June 15) at twelve o'clock,
3 per cent. cons. 49 1/2

TO SET OR SELL,
THAT HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLE, &c. at
burgh, lately possessed by John Rutherford Ainslie.

particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Simpson, Royal Bank, Edinburgh, or Mr. John Thompson, writer, Jedburgh.

AND
All persons having claims, against the said John Rutherford Ainslie, are desired immediately to give in their accounts, vouchers of their verity, to Mr. Simpson or Mr. Thompson, whom all indebted to the said John Rutherford Ainslie, order payment to prevent prosecutions.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JUNE 18.

IRELAND.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

DUBLIN CASTLE, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M. JUNE 14.

Intelligence is just arrived from General NUGENT, stating, that on the 11th inst. he had marched against a large body of rebels, who were posted at Saintfield. They retired, on his approach, to a strong position on the Saintfield side of Ballynahinch, and there made a show of resistance, but Lieut. Colonel STEWART arriving from Down, with a pretty considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and yeomanry, they soon desisted, and retired to a very strong position behind Ballynahinch.

General NUGENT attacked them the next morning at three o'clock, having occupied two hills on the left and right of the town, to prevent the rebels from having any other choice than the mountains in their rear for their retreat; he sent Lieut. Colonel STEWART to post himself with part of the Argyll fencibles, and some yeomanry, as well as a detachment of the 22d light dragoons, in a situation from whence he could enfilade the rebel line, whilst Colonel LESLIE, with part of the Monaghan militia, some cavalry, and yeoman infantry, should make an attack upon their front. Having two howitzers and six six-pounders with the two detachments, the Major General was enabled to annoy them very much, from different parts of his position.

The rebels attacked, impetuously, Colonel LESLIE's detachment, and even jumped into the road from the Earl of Moira's demesne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulsed with slaughter. Lieutenant Col. STEWART's detachment was attacked by them with the same activity, but he repulsed them also, and the fire from his howitzer and six pounder soon obliged them to fly in all directions. Their force was, on the evening of the 12th, near 5,000; but as many persons are pressed into their service, and almost entirely unarmed, the General does not suppose that on the morning of the engagement their numbers were near so many.

About 400 rebels were killed in the attack and retreat, and the remainder dispersed all over the country. Parts of the town of Saintfield and Ballynahinch were burnt. Major-General NUGENT states, that both officers and men deserve praise, for their zeal and alacrity on this, as well as all occasions; but he particularly expresses his obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel STEWART for his advice and assistance throughout the business, and to Colonel LESLIE for his readiness to volunteer the duty at all times. The yeomanry behaved with extreme steadiness and bravery. Three or four green colours were taken, and six one-pounders, not mounted, but which the rebels fired very often, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Their chief was MURDO, a shopkeeper at Lisburn.

Major-General NUGENT regrets the loss of Captain EVATT, of the Monaghan militia; Lieutenant ELLIS of the same regiment was wounded; the loss of rank and file was five killed and fourteen wounded. Several yeoman infantry were killed or wounded.

The Major-General expresses his acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel PEACOCK, and Major of Brigade MACHINOR, who were of the greatest service.

The Portaferry yeomanry, on the 11th inst. under the command of Captain MATTHEWS, made a most gallant defence against a large body of the rebels, who attacked the town of Portaferry; the yeomanry having taken possession of the market-house, from which post they repulsed the rebels, who left above 40 dead; many more were carried off. Captain HOPKINS, of a revenue cruiser, brought his guns to bear on the town, and was of great service in defending it.

Advices from Major Gen. Sir CH. ASCILL, dated from Kilkenny, the 13th inst. state, that on the evening of the 12th inst. having heard that a large body of the rebels had marched from the county of Wexford against Borris, under command of BAGENAL HARVEY and were burning the town, he proceeded to its relief with four hundred men, but the rebels had fled before he could arrive.

They had attacked Mr. KAVANAGH's house, in which were twenty-nine men of the Donegall militia, who, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up on them for some hours, defended themselves in the most gallant manner, and killed several of the rebels. Nothing could surpass the determined bravery of those few men.

The rebels effected their escape into the county of Wexford.

A letter received by Lieutenant-General LAKE, from Major-General JOHNSON, dated the 13th inst. at New Ross, states, that having received information that the rebels had fitted out several boats and other craft, for the purpose of effecting their escape, he had sent Lieutenant HILL with such armed vessels as could be spared from Fethard, where they were collected, with orders to destroy the whole—which Lieutenant HILL effected with his usual spirit, and without loss.

Thirteen large sailing hookers, and a great many boats, were burnt.

DUBLIN, June 14.

Yesterday JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. arrived from Omagh, county Tyrone, with an address from 6000 presbyterians, wherein they offer, without expence to Government, to come forward at this important crisis to oppose every enemy to our gracious King and Constitution, both internal and external. The address was most graciously received.

By the above gentleman we learn, that great numbers have offered to march to any part of the kingdom, or otherwise act as Administration may please to point out.

On Tuesday evening, in consequence of orders from the haven master, all the vessels between Carlisle-bridge and the Custom-house, fell down the river and took station at the North Wall. What occasioned these orders we are ignorant of.

General NEEDHAM, at Arklow, maintains his position, and pushes forward his advanced posts far into the county of Wexford.

The north-west part of the county of Wexford, is now occupied with the armies of Generals DUNDAS and LORTUS; General JOHNSON, who was stationed at

Ros, has received a reinforcement consisting of the Roscommon militia and 500 Hessians, and has marched against a body of insurgents encamped on a mountain in the vicinity of Fethard. Previous to this movement the General gave orders to Captain HILL of the royal navy, to proceed with the gun-boats under his command, and destroy such of the vessels on the coast of Wexford, as were in the possession of the insurgents: this service Captain HILL has accordingly effected.

Guards are henceforth to be kept up during the day as well as during night, at the several out posts. The day guards to be composed of half the number.

Yesterday evening, Sir THOMAS ESMOND of Ballinatra, Bart. and LAWRENCE DOYLE, Esq. of Coolgreney, county of Wexford, were brought to town, under an escort and lodged in the Castle. They were Lieutenants in Captain KNOR's corps of yeomanry, and are said to have peculiarly distinguished themselves against the rebels in the late battle at Arklow.—*Dub. Jour.*

Tuesday evening ended the Court Martial on Dr THOMAS ESMOND, Lieutenant in the yeoman cavalry of the county of Kildare, who had been charged with not only being absent on duty, but aiding the rebels at Prosperous—and yesterday the verdict was given—that Lieutenant Esmond was, on the most clear and satisfactory evidence, Guilty of the charge brought against him.

At half past three this afternoon, Dr Esmond was executed on Carlisle Bridge, pursuant to his sentence by a Court Martial.—He met his fate with the greatest fortitude and composure.

Extract of a letter from Waterford.

"Sunday the Louisa gun-boat proceeded to Fethard from Passage, by order of Gen. JOHNSON, where she burnt and destroyed 13 large sailing hookers, besides small boats, and part of the town, which she was obliged to knock down, in order to dislodge a large party of the insurgents, who had taken post there, to oppose the landing of the crew. It is supposed several of the rebels were killed, but we are happy to say, the boat's crew escaped unhurt, though there was a pretty smart hedge-fire with musquetry kept up on them.

"Sunday some boats which left this for Ros with military baggage, a guard, and other passengers, were obliged to return back. The insurgents attacked them from the banks, but luckily none of the passengers were hurt. The military returned their fire briskly, by which three of the rebels were killed, and one wounded.

"On Saturday last, RICHARD CONOLLY, of the county Kilkenny, who had been brought in by a party of yeoman cavalry the preceding evening, was tried by a Court Martial, composed of officers of the line, militia and yeomanry, and convicted on the fullest and clearest evidence of being at the head of a body of armed men, compelling the delivery of fire-arms to him, and committing other treasonable acts. The unhappy man did not attempt to deny the facts charged upon him; he in consequence received sentence of death, which was inflicted upon him by shooting him on the county of Kilkenny side of the river Suir, at eight o'clock the same evening, not far distant from the place where the facts happened, and his body was afterwards committed to the deep, as an example of the dreadful consequences attending on treason."

FROM THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

Wednesday, about four P.M. the troops returned from the action at Saintfield. They had with them eight twelves taken from the insurgents, two stands of colours, a jacket taken from one of their chiefs who was killed, a few pikes, and three barrels of gun-powder. Three prisoners were also brought in; and in the evening, two more prisoners were brought in by a detachment of the Belfast cavalry.

The canonading was distinctly heard in this town during the above action.

It is a melancholy fact, that the insurgents greatly increased their numbers by a system of terror, wherever they could exercise it. Many of the people now with them, had either choice of instant death, and their houses and families destroyed, or to go along with them.

We understand the insurgents yesterday sent a deputation to General NUGENT; but not having complied with the General's late humane proclamation, they could not be received.

Tuesday and Wednesday, the shops of this town were shut, and no person was allowed to be on the streets, but the military. The restriction was taken off when the army returned, after the quelling the insurgents in the county of Down.

When the army returned on Wednesday, many of the soldiers were loaded with plunder taken from the houses of the insurgents. A great number of horses were also brought in.

Three car loads of arms were yesterday sent in by the insurgents in the county of Down, which were deposited in the Artillery Barracks.

The rebellion in this part of the country may now be considered as completely suppressed. In every town and village throughout the county Down, the people are coming in and delivering up their arms, heartily sorry for their late conduct, and promising every amendment in future; and we understand, a body of them have offered to give in a list of their leaders, and those people who supplied them with money, and who were to join them if they made any impression.

Fourteen persons were yesterday apprehended at Newtownards, and brought in here prisoners. They were in a public house, consulting about signing a paper of submission when apprehended.

The insurgents, in a large district of country around Donaghadee, have come and thrown their muskets, pikes, and other weapons into the Barrack-yard of that town.

Three troops of the Lancashire light dragoons, commanded by Col. BISHOP, arrived here on Wednesday evening, and three yesterday, from Carrickfergus, where they landed from Portpatrick.

This day the York fencibles, commanded by Colonel STAPELTON, marched from this town for Comber, on their road to Downpatrick.

The Durham Rangers, or Princess of Wales's regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Lord DARLINGTON, were yesterday landed at Carrickfergus, and are hourly expected here.

Four regiments of infantry are also expected.

This day, a troop of Lancashire light dragoons marched for Lisburn.

Tuesday last, RICHARD McCLELLAND, surgeon and druggist, and JOHN CAMPBELL, apothecary, were taken into custody.

One of the rebel chiefs was last night apprehended, between Ballinahinch and Castlewells, and is now secured in Lisburn.

There is every reason to conclude, that the insurgents in the county of Down, vexed with disappointment, and terrified by the consequences of their late conduct, will not again be able to collect in any considerable numbers.

The Rev. Dr. DICKSON, a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Belfast, has been sentenced by a Court-Martial to be hanged.

THOMAS NEIL, a gentleman possessed of landed property to the amount of 500l. a year, and personal property to the amount of 5000l. was executed at Cork, upon the 12th instant, for being concerned in the murder of PATRICK MURPHY.

A letter was this day received from a lady on board of a tender in Belfast Loch, where she, and about 26 other ladies had fled for refuge from the rebels.—In that small vessel, they are obliged to remain all night, part of them always on deck.

A number of unfortunate Emigrants have arrived at Portpatrick from Ireland. The ladies are all allowed to land, and as much attention paid to them as circumstances will admit; but the men are uniformly sent back. If good loyal men to remain at their posts; if of a different complexion, they are not wanted in this country.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 15.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

The report of the Committee on this bill was brought up, read, and agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee on the taxed cart bill, the report of which was ordered to-morrow.

STAMPS.

Resolved into a Committee on the vellum stamps, and hair powder duty bill.

A resolution passed making every other material in addition to vellum, parchments, and paper liable to the duty.

Policies of insurance against fire to be subject to the same duty as deeds.

SALT DUTY BILL.

The report of this bill was received and agreed to.

Mr. ROSS stated, that he had a clause to propose, the object of which was to empower the Commissioners of Scotland to appoint four districts in Scotland, into which the importation of rock salt might be permitted.—The clause to continue in force until four months after the meeting of next Session.—He observed, that in consequence of rock salt not being allowed to go to Scotland, the marine salt of that country was very bad.—It was not fit for salting provisions, and of course the Scotch could not go to market upon equal terms with the people of this country.

Mr. FERGUSON said, he thought that Edinburgh ought to be one of the districts.

Sir M. W. RIDDLE was against the clause. As the cheapness of coal and labour would enable the Scots to cut the English out of the market if they were allowed rock salt.

Mr. FERGUSON observed, that the Hon. Baronet was mistaken. The coal it was true was cheaper in quantity in Scotland, but it was not so good in quality as the Newcastle coal.

Mr. ROSS observed, that this clause was only a prelude to a bill, on the same principle which he intended to ask leave to bring in next Session.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS had great doubts on the propriety of this clause, and these doubts had not been lessened by what he had just heard in the house. The rights of many respectable persons were involved in the question. In that part of Scotland from which he came, the eastern part, great sums of money were expended upon salt works. Mr. Wemyss of Wemyss had an estate of 1500l. a year depending entirely upon them. In the east and west of Scotland, the interests of individuals are very different on this subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS was against the clause.

Mr. HAWKINS BROWNE supported the clause.

Mr. WIGLEY was against it.

Lord FREDERICK CAMPBELL hoped the House would approve the clause. Mutton, beef nor any other kind of provisions could be salted for exportation in Scotland, on account of the inferior quality of the salt.

Colonel FULLARTON, Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY, and Mr. WILBERFORCE supported the motion.

The House then divided on the question, "That this clause be brought up."

Ayes 13, Noes 26—Majority 13.

All strangers were excluded from the House of Lords on Friday, in consequence of the Duke of LEINSTER's motion. His Grace had finished his speech, when our correspondent sent off his letter. His motion was similar to Mr. SHERIDAN's for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the rebellion in Ireland.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

The proposed law is to commence immediately, and to continue till 10th April next. It is to be experimental.

The licence duties of 54l. in the Lowlands, and of 6l. and 6l. 6s. in the two Highland districts are to be continued as at present.

Besides these duties by licence, the trade is to be put under the survey of the Excise, and a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon, of the strength of 1 to 10 over hydrometer, is to be laid on all spirits made from this time to 10th April 1799.

The same duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon, of the strength of 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof, is to be imposed on all spirits now in the possession of any distiller, dealer, &c.

This duty on the stocks is to commence from the first actual survey on or after 15th June 1798.

The Distillers are not to be prohibited from using unmalted grain, if they find it for their interest to do so; but, an account of all such grain is to be taken by the Excise, of whatever quality or denomination, and the full malt-duty charged upon it, whether malted or not.

No distilling to be permitted on Sunday.

All spirits to be sent out by permit from the Excise officer, instead of certificate from the licensed manufacturer, as formerly.

Distillers in England, or distillers in Scotland working for England, permitted to use unmalted grain of any quality or denomination, without payment of malt-duty.

The French papers which are received down to the 11th inst. contain a statement by M. TALLEYRAND, in which he attempts to vindicate himself with regard to the American negotiation. This attempt, however, is equally weak and futile. In our next we shall give a detail of this paper.—No account of the Toulon fleet.

The account of the action at Arklow, contained in the London Gazette Extraordinary, is more particular than what was given formerly in the Dublin official accounts.

Tuesday, the three troops of East Lothian yeomanry cavalry, dined in the Assembly Room, Haddington, with the Lord Lieutenant, a great many gentlemen, and Sir JAMES BAIRD, Bart. their commander. The men were all exceedingly well mounted, and made a very fine appearance; and the afternoon was spent in the utmost happiness and conviviality.

The general meeting of gardeners of East Lothian, held in their hall in Haddington on Tuesday last, voted the sum of five guineas towards the defence of the country.

A correspondent at Sunderland writes, that the sea in that neighbourhood has been so uncommonly clear for a fortnight past, that a great number of anchors, kedges, ships guns, and all kinds of shipwreck work, have been seen many fathoms deep, and a very successful fishery of those articles carried on; some large anchors have been recovered which lay a considerable way out to sea.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

This day came on the trial of Lieutenant GEORGE RAE of the first battalion of Breadalbane Fencibles accused at the instance of His Majesty's Advocate of the murder of Lieutenant JOHN McVEAN, of the same corps, by discharging a loaded pistol at him on the links near Aberdeen, on the 23d April last.

Counsel for the Crown, LORD ADVOCATE and JOHN BURNET, Esq. Advocate—HUGH WARRANDER, Esq. agent.

For the pannel, the Hon. HENRY ERYKINE, and WILLIAM RAE, Esq. Advocates—Agent, JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. writer to the liget.

The result of the trial, in our next.

The circumstances attending the above duel were mentioned in this paper at the time it occurred.

ATL, June 14.

Since the important intelligence of the advantage obtained over the rebels in Ireland, the only occurrences of a public nature has been the review of the Essex cavalry by his Excellency General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, and an offer of the ship owners of this port to convey, freight free, the Sutherland regiment, consisting of 1140 privates and non-commissioned officers, with their baggage, &c. to Belfast or Carrickfergus, which his Excellency received most graciously; but having intimated to Government that he had given that regiment their route by Portpatrick, he did not conceive it right to alter it; at the same time requested that the same generous offer might be referred for another regiment that would probably be soon sent upon the same route. All the old shipmasters belonging to the port volunteered their services on the occasion.

The first battalion of the Scots Royal marched hence this morning for Ireland.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Baltic fleet remains in the road wind-bound.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED UPWARDS.

June 3. William and Henry, Stiney, from Berwick, for Melmel, ballast.

ARRIVED DOWNWARDS.

June 4. Lively, Howie, from Riga, for Dundee, &c. Catherine, Williamson, from do. for Kirkcaldy, &c. Wind westerly.

ELISBERG, June 5, 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

June 16. James and Margaret, Graham, from Hamburg gin and tobacco, a prize—Ceres, Bruce, from London, goods.

18. Roxburgh Packet, Taylor, from do do—Endavour, Tod, from Perth, do—Jean, Fraser, from do do—Alcmouth, grain—Peggy and Brothers, Bices, from do do—Peggy, McKennie, from Stornoway, goods—Concord, Moyer, from Riga, do—Delight, Hutchinson, from Peterhead, grain—Four sloops with coals.

The vessels for Lisbon and Oporto, that sailed from Hull, the 31st ult. arrived at Spithead on the 10th inst. and were expected to fall from thence on the 11th, under convoy of L'Aigle frigate, Captain Tyler, a sloop of war, and a store ship.

The Britannia, Captain FOSTER, one of the above fleet bound to Oporto, was attacked on the 7th inst. in the Downs, by two large jagged boats, full of men, who made several attempts to board him, keeping up a constant fire of small arms for upwards of an hour. By the gallant and intrepid conduct of Captain FOSTER, his mate and crew, who bravely defended the ship and cargo with two small carriage guns, they escaped being captured. The Captain received a shot through the left arm, which shattered the bone; the surgeon of the Ruffel, of 74 guns, Captain Sir Henry TROLLOPE, had extracted from it three pieces; the mate was wounded in the right foot. A more gallant action, or one more deserving of reward, has not occurred during this war. Captain FOSTER received a splinter in his left eye, which was got out without doing it much injury; how he escaped with life seems wonderful. There was upwards of fifty shot in the vessel's hull, five went into the cabin, the mainmast, mainmast, and foremast, had several shot through them; one man who had got into the main-chains, to board them, was shot by a pistol, and fell into the sea. The Underwriters and merchants of Hull, have opened a subscription to reward Capt. FOSTER and his crew for their gallantry; and we have the satisfaction to say that the sum will be considerable.

Captain Sir H. TROLLOPE showed great attention to Capt. F. and desired the surgeon of the L'Aigle to give him every possible assistance on the voyage; and would not suffer his men to be pressed, though at that time the press-gangs were particularly active.

The Letter Agned YEALUS was received; and, if the writer of it will favour the person to whom it was addressed with a meeting, or take an opportunity of communicating more particularly what is hinted at in that letter, every attention will be paid to what he mentions, and the strictest secrecy observed.

MEETING OF FARMERS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Farmers of the County of Clackmannan is earnestly requested, to be held in the house of ————, M'Gregor, vintner in Clackmannan, on Saturday the 23d inst. to consider of a Petition to be presented to Parliament, against the proposed tax upon all unmalted grain used in the Distillery in Scotland. 18th June 1798.

COUNTY OF ANGUS.

THE Trustees for executing the Road Act for the County, are to Meet at Forfar, on the 23d day of June next, for Electing an Auditor of Accounts, and for authorizing the trustees who borrowed money for making the line of road between Dundee and Ferryden, and for whose indemnification the produce of the tolls on the said line were appropriated by a General Meeting, to obtain the alignment of the said toll in consequence of their being called upon to pay the money so borrowed—of which all concerned will take notice.

By order of the Meeting, Forfar, 17th June, 1798. JAMES WYLLIE, Clk.

